STRIKE HITS CITY HARD. GREAT CIGAR MANUFACTORIES RE-MOVE TO OTHER TOWNS.

erbs. Werthelm & Beniner and Other Large Firms Find it impossible to Remain Here and Yield to the nion's Demands—From 860,000 to \$70,000 a Week Thus Lost to Wage Earners in New York—This City is Likely to Lose This Industry Entirely. The strike of the International Cigarmakers' Union against the Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer concern is likely to cost the cigarmakers of this city from \$60,000 to \$70,000 a week in wages. No sooner was the strike declared than the members of the firm determined that New York was not the place for them. They already had the beginnings of branch plants in Harrisburk and Lancaster, Pa.; they have now enlarged these factories and have started others at York and Ephrata, Pa., they will soon open the doors of two others in the same State. Several other firms have followed the example of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer. Barburger, Homan & Co. have opened factories at Camden, N. J. and Philadelphia and in Baltimore Powell, Smith & Co. have starte i a plant at Poughkeepsie and another at Kingston. Al & A. G. Kaufman have a factory going at Newburgh: Hirschorn, Mack & Co. have moved much of their interests to New Bruns-

rick, N. J., and Reading, Pa.; Oscar C. Hene has also gone to Reading to establish one plant

Levy & Co., who, with Kerbs, Wertheim &

and to Oakdale, L. I., to establish another;

Schiffer, have been the principal sufferers from the present strike, have opened a factory at Passaic, and the Hilson Company has gone to Elizabeth, N. J. Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer are a typical firm of eigar manufacturers. In 1856 Adolph Kerbs started the firm of Kerbs & Spies. The firm had but one cigarmaker in its employ. He worked in the back of the retail store that was owned by the firm. He made more cigars than the store could sell. The cigars were good enough and cheap enough to build up a demand for the Kerbs & Spies which said in part:

Resolved, That we brand this infamous order as a specimen of capitalist class legislation through the courts. We call upon the workingmen of all trades and upon all other justice loving citizens to demonstrate their indignation over the act of usurpation of Judge Freedman by extending a generous and helping hand to the locked out cigarmakers. We declare that the officers of the international Cigarmakers Enion owe it as a duty to the working classes to disobey the contemptible order of Judge Freedman. We declare it to be the duty of the Governor to suspend Judge Freedman from his judicial duties on the ground of patent judicial corruption.

In adjourning the meeting the chairman The firm prospered steadily and from its plant of a single table and its payroll of one came in 1890 to have a payroll of about a thousand and several city buildings devoted to its business. In 1890 the firm concolidated with Wertheim & Schiffer, which was a much younger concern, founded in 1878 by Jacob Wertheim and Walter A. Schiffer. They, too, had started with a single cigarmaker working behind a screen in the back of their cigar store. At the time the union declared a strike in their factory the firm of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer employed 2,400 people in its factories in this city and six or seven hundred in other places. They paid as high wages as any that were offered in New York, and higher than were known outside of this city. Their hands

the trade in the factory. About one-sixth of the employees of the firm About one-sixth of the employees of the firm were union members. The firm had no particular objections to their union membership except asit increased the chances that at some critical moment their, business would be interfered with by somebody with whom they had never had relations and who was quite irresponsible as far as the firm was concerned. Walking delegates, however, could find no pretext to annoy them in the last ten years. In the hard times of 1893 and 1894 when wages were being cut in almost every trade Kerba. Wertheim & Schiffer kept their scale up to the mark where it had been in better times and where it is to-day.

received from \$9 to \$22 a week. Those who re-

ceived \$9 a week were girls who were taught

cut in almost every trade Kerbs. Wertheim & Schiffer kept their scale up to the mark where it had been in better times and where it is today.

A few weeks ago word came into the office that some of the hands working on a certain floor on a certain sized cigar were not satisfied with the quality of the "binders" furnished to them. The binder is the inner wrapper of the cigar. The workmen, it was reported, said that the pieces furnished to them for binders were too short and were otherwise unsuitable, and there was no chance for the man who was working by the piece to make any speed. No committees came to the employers, however, to protest against the binders, and only the vaguest of rumors came as to the real extent of the dissatisfaction that was reported. While the members of the firm were waiting to see what form the objection would take, if indeed, it amounted to anything, the hands on that floor went out in a body. They stayed out. They sent word to the firm that they had submitted their grievance to the Cigarmakers' Union. They had nothing to say to their employers directly. The union submitted on behalf of the men who had gone out a demand for more wages for shorter work hours and for more expensive materials to work with. The demands were such that the firm could not begin to comply with them. It might better have gone out of business altogether.

Upon the refusal of the firm to concede the demand of the union in the matter of wages, hours and materials, the union ordered out the whole 2.400 hands in the factory. They all went out, union and non-union people together. The union saw to it that it was not pleasant for anybody who stayed behind. Higher wages and pay while out of work were promised to those who struck. A thousand or more girls who had learned their trade in the factory went out members of the union. The union will not let them in. The girls learn their trade and do their work on "suction tables" that are especially designed to teach the oligar-making trade rapidly. If the shop were under uni

rectify that grievance. They went by the shortest and quickest way to bring on a strike. They knew that we were making money. We were, and we are not ashamed of it. They thought that a strike just now would bring them almost the certainty that we would submit to any conditions they sought to impose on us. The people who are running the union wanted a strike because they knew that if they got us down now we could never get up again and they would run our factory and not we ourselves. We felt that things had come to the same pass here that had been reached in Germany, where the owners of great trademarks and established businesses have split up their concerns all through the smaller towns and offices, so that the mischief done by one gang of labor parasites in one city will not paralyze the whole concern. So we have decided to get out. Thos of other people in the business have decided to get out also outside of New York and the habitat of these meddlers we will. Down in the Pennsylvania towns to which we have already moved part of our factory we find that the people are struck dumb by the liberality of the prices we pay, which are nothing more than we have always paid here. The country people never had a chance to make as much money as that before at that sort of work."

Mr. Werthelm's partners who were present while he was talking agreed to everything that he said.

As evidence of the attempt of the Cigarmak-

dollars andcents; strike benefit fordays."

The union people have maintained before the courts that their strike benefits were sums of money contributed by union workers in other factories for the support of members of the union who were out of work because of their allegiance to union principles. This card shows that strike benefits are paid to non-union men who can prove by the means of the control card that they have stayed away from work in consideration of the sums they are to receive.

Clarence J. Shearn of Einstein & Townsend' who obtailed the injunction on behalf of Levy & Co.. said yesterday that in spite of declarations to the contrary the injunction would enjoin. He characterized Samuel Gompers's make to coming here to violate the injunction as mere stage talk. The injunction did not restrain the union from paying benefits to bona fide members, but it does prohibit it from giving support to non-union men as an inducement for them to strike. "The injunction order was not served on Gompers," said Mr. Shearn, and I don't see how he can violate it. Bit this is certain: Let any one violate the injunction and he will be punished for contempt of court."

Mr. Shearn added that he and his clients had nothing against the legitimate course of trades unionism. They did not object to the committee paying strike money to members of the union, but the truth was that only 400 out of 2,000 men employed by Levy & Co. were union men. The paying money to these non-mion people was illegal.

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE COURTS. Revolutionary Speeches at a Mass Meeting is

the meeting to order.

Cooper Union Last Night.

taking away little by little the right and

In adjourning the meeting the chairman said: "If the courts continue to persecute us as they have been doing we shall have a universal strike throughout the country."

TO STOP METAL TRADES STRIKES.

Convention of Employers Assembles Here to

The second annual convention of the Na

tional Metal Trades Association, composed of

employers in the metal trades, began

yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria. One of

the principal matters to be considered at

by the Administrative Council of the

on March 17, and concurred in by the Interna-

tional Association of Machinists, or their rep-

resentatives and two other representatives from each association appointed by its Presi-

dered pending the ratification of this agree-

ment and the consideration of demands made

not more than fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work twelve months from the closing of the conference.

Shortly after the convention was called to order yesterday a committee of the International Association of Machinists, including President O'Connell, Stewart Reid, general organizer, and George H. Warner, had a talk with the officers of the convention and it was arranged that a conference shall take place between committees of both associations tomorrow at the Murray Hill Hotel to consider all questions in dispute between employers and

all questions in dispute between employers and employees.

The sessions of the convention yesterday were taken up principally with the appointment of committees. The convention will get down to business to-day. W. J. Chalmers, chairman of the Press Committee, said that the association has now a membership of 108 firms, employing 15,000 men and representing a capital of \$50,000,000. A rapid increase in membership had been brought about by strikes in Chicago and other places.

LABOR MARKET HERE IS FLAT. Notice From the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor to Strangers Seeking Work.

J. C. McDonnell, Chief State Factory Inspec tor of New Jersey, wrote to the Superintendent

work is abundant in New York, especially on

the Rapid Transit tunnel. Of course, I know

to the contrary, but it would do good if you

to the contrary, but it would do good if you would write to the Labor Standard, which reaches New Jersey unions, and make an official statement on the subject. A brief, plain statement of the situation may prevent very many from seeking employment in New York which they cannot get.

Supt. Blair in reply sent this statement: "The labor market is very flat in New York, and building interests are falling off very materially. The tunnel has not yet started, and none but citizens can be employed. This department is crowded every morning with men who come here to build the tunnel. I am sending them home again. Business here is flat and thousands of immigrants are arriving here every week."

'NO WHITE LABOR NEED APPLY.'

That Stirred Up Excitement. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 8.—Some excitement was caused here to-day by a sign which said "No white labor need apply," in front of the Edison Electric Light Company, where the company has a large force of negroes employed aying its wires in conduits. A large crowd of

white men assembled there and became indig-

white men assembled there and became indig-nantover the sign and the employment of the negroes. A delegation representing white la-bor unions called on Mayor Capdeville, but he told them that he could not interfere, and he would not allow them to interfere with the ne-groes. He said that if they attempted it he would provide the negroes with protection. The company declared that it can get no white labor to do the work it needs, and denied put-ting up the sign.

STRIKE PEVER IN THE COUNTRY.

Mechanics at Millbrook Want the Same Terms as Mr. Flagler's Workmen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 8 .- Because the men em-

ployed in making repairs to the buildings on the

property at Milibrook, recently purchased by

Mr. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, work

nine hours a day, the mechanics employed on

the country places of Oakleigh Thorne, Charles

The country paces of a sale in the country paces of the country paces of the country men in that neighborhood have made a demand for a nine-hour day and have dropped their tools until a settlement is reached. It is expected that the farm laborers employed in the vicinity of Millbrook will further complicate the situation by demanding a nine-hour day.

Struck Because Union Miners Were Discharged

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 8 .- The 500 miners

at the Buttonwood colliery of the Parrish Coal

Company struck this morning because the

company refused to reinstate several men who

were discharged a few days ago. The strikers say that the discharged men belong to the United Mine Workers, and they are going to

Southern Railroad Telegraphers' Strike Over.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8.—The telegraphers'

trike on the Southern Railway system was

formally discontinued this morning by President W. V. Powell of the O. R. T., who came to Atlanta to manage the strike for the men of

CONVERTED BY EXPANSION.

The "Jamestown Daily Evening Times" Be-

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 8.—The Jamestown

Daily Evening Times, heretofore Democratic, has changed its politics, and in an editorial to-night announces that it will support the Republican candidates in the coming campaign principally because of the expansion issue,

of Outdoor Poor in this city yesterday: "An impression prevails in New Jersey that

The Anti-De Leon Socialists had a mass meeting at Cooper Union last evening to denounce and defy the temporary injunction recently granted by Justice Freedman restraining the Cigarmakers' Union from employing strike pickets or paying the striking cigarmakers to stay away from S. Levy & Co.'s factory. The hall was filled and the crowd included many of the striking cigarmakers, men and women, the

Louis Transit Company's system of street railways was inaugurated at 5 o'clock this mornlatter being in the majority. A red flag hung ing. Attempts were made to take out cars on behind the platform and a brass band played only the Lindell, Compton Heights and Olive until the chairman, Charles H. Matchett, called etreet divisions, and these had to be abandoned efter a number of cars had been wrecked. "The object of this meeting," said the chair-Several of the crews were more or less seriously man, "is not alone to protest against this ininjured and one citizen was shot. A number of junction, but also to denounce and defy all inothers were clubbed by the police. junctions against the working people. [Loud cheers.] It is time that labor should rise in its might. These capitalists have gradually been

Franklin avenues by a non-union conductor. The bullet lodged in Eckelman's groin, inflicting a painful though not serious wound. He was trying to induce the non-union crew to quit work. During the evening an occasional car of the

Suburban Railway was run east as far as Jefferson avenue or Twenty-sixth street, and then turned back west. At 9:30 o'clock to-night, as a car westbound approached Taylor avenue, a number of rocks were hurled into it. A special officer Inside the car fired two shots into the crowd from a window, both bullets hitting Edward O'Meara, a former employee, inflicting proba-bly mortal wounds. He was car-ried into the Baptist Sanitarium near by. The car went on its way unmolested. Thus far all the shooting has been done from the street cars

operated by non-union men. At a meeting of the House of Delegates of the Municipal Assembly this evening resolutions were adopted to the effect that the franchise of the transit company should be declared vacated in every instance where the company failed to operate its cars in accord-

Mayor Ziegenhein's offer of arbitration was rejected by the Transit Company officials, who contended that they had ample men to operate their cars if they got adequate protection. The cars on the suburban system, where a strike was inaugurated on April 29, were held up by strikers and sympathizers and several

This is the thoroughfare over which the cars of the Lindell branch reach the business centre. Here the police and crowd came into conflict repeatedly. At Thirteenth street and Washington avenue, where the suburban cars cross the Lindell line, over thirty cars were stoned, and in several instances passengers were injured. Here ten motormen and ten conductors of the suburban line abandoned their cars through

President of the Police Board, drove out to the sheds of the Lindell division, at Fairfax and Taylor avenues, and superintended the taking out of a car. It was run out on the tracks at 3:45 o'clock, and, surrounded by police marching and mounted, and with a number of policemen inside, slowly proceeded down town. At one point the trolley rope was cut, at others boulders were rolled on the track ahead of the car and every effort was made to prevent its progress, but it finally succeeded in running the gauntlet. Many arrests were made, all strike sympathizers. One policeman refused to board a car when ordered to do so and Chief Campbell took away his star and ordered him

to report to the Police Board. The business of the city was interrupted all day, many of the larger stores closing their doors shortly after 4 o'clock. There were few, if any customers, and the firms desired to give their employees an opportunity to reach home before dark. All kinds of conveyances, from the tally-ho to the ash cart, were pressed into service to convey people to and from their places of business. The man with the wheel was a king.

Among the more seriously injured during the rioting were: Conductor Steve Sellers, suburban

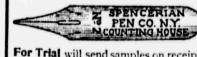
noting were: Conductor Steve Sellers, suburban line, eye knocked out with a stone: Joe Kohring, shot by Conductor George H McClellan; John Caruth, motorman, struck in face with a brick; John Granth, driver, hurt in collision with suburban car; Mrs. Page, knocked down and trampled upon.

General Manager Baumboff of the Transit Company was assaulted by strikers, but not seriou-ly injured. Division Superintendent John Mahoney of the People's Division was attacked by strikers and was only saved from serious injury by the prompt action of the police.

HATTIE MALLON RETURNS.

Miss Hattie Mallon, 18 years old, who had been missing for nearly two weeks, has returned to her home at 10 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. She was employed as an assistant by Dancing Master J. O. E. Small of assistant by Dancing Master J. O. E. Small of 995 Bedford avenue, and her mother had the latter summoned before Magistrate Worth in the Gates avenue court on suspicion of keeping the girl away from her home. The summons has now been dismissed and Mrs. Mallon has promised to retract her accusation against Mr. Small. The girl says he had nothing to do with her disappearance.

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SHOTS FIRED IN ST. LOUIS.

TWO STRIKERS WOUNDED, ONE OF THEM PERHAPS MORTALLY.

Latter Shot by a Special Policemen Who Fired Into the Crowd That Attacked the Fired Into the Crowd That Attacked the Car He Was Guarding-Some Passengers Injured by Stones Thrown by Strikers -City Lines Tied Up-Business Interrupted.

St. Louis, Mo , May 8 - The strike on the St.

Late this afternoon F. H. Eckelman of Wellston, Mo., a former conductor on the Suburban line, was shot at Grand and

might. These capitalists have gradually been taking away little by little the right and liberties of the workingmen. But all this must be stopped. We denounce and defy government by injunction and we will start a movement over the length and breadth of the country of resistance to the courts. It is by our votes that these Judges get their fat jobs. Vote for Judges who will be nominated by the working people and who will do your bidding when it comes to a bartle between capital and labor.

Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, the first speaker, said that "no such injunction had ever been granted before by as scoundrelous a Judge as Freedman." The Justice, he declared, wanted to prevent the cigarmakers from plotting or thinking or consulting legal counsel. "We tell this Judge," he concluded, "that the Cigarmakers' International Union will continue to pay strike benefits in spite of injunctions and judges."

Ben Hanford declared that the time would come when strike benefits would be taken from the city treasury. "When the working people get political power," he said, "we'll confiscate what belongs to us. Any one who can't conduct his business and locks out his men or forces them to strike will have his business taken away from him then. I should consider it a crowning honor to go to jail for the cause of the cigarmakers." (Wild applause.

J. Mahlon Barnes, a Socialist from Philadelphia, also spoke. Resolutions were adopted which said in part:

Resolved, That we brand this infamous order as a specimen of capitalist class legislation through the

ance with provisi as of the franchise.

were demolished. Motormen and conductors were compelled to desert their posts and join

the convention is the joint agreement adopted National Metal Trades Association in Chicago tional Association of Machinists, providing for the referring of all pending disputes] and all disputes hereafter to an arbitration committee to consist of the President of the National Metal Trades Association and of the Internament and the consideration of demands made on behalf of the I. A. M. The principal demands are that not more than fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work six months from the closing of the conference in Chicago, and that not more than fifty-five hours shall constitute a

police,
Empty cars are standing on the tracks at various points, the crews having been driven off by strikers and their sympathizers.
The strike is the result of the company's refusal to grant the following demands of the

The strike is the result of the company's refusal to grant the following demands of the union men:

"That all conductors, motormen and gripmen shall be members of the union, and must report for initiation within thirty days from the date they are employed; that those employed in sheds, shops and power houses shall become members of the union within five days; that the union be notified by officers of the company whenever an employee of the company is discharged and that the officers of the union shall reply to the officers of the company and let them know whether they think the reasons assigned for the dismissal are satisfactory; that the officers of the union, together with the officers of the company, shall have full power to adjust all differences that may arise, and, in the event of their failing to agree, shall, if mutually agreed to, place the case before three arbitrators; that any member suspended by the union shall be suspended by the company without pay, until such time as the union requests his reinstatement, and, if after an investigation, the union flads it suspended him unjustly, the company shall pay that man for the full time he was supended; that any man elected to an office in the union requiring his absence for not more than a year, shall upon his retirement from such office receive his old place with the company."

To these demands the company made the reply that it would not relinquish to the union any authority in the hiring or discharge employees; that it refused to demand of any one of its employees that he join the union; that it refused to suspend or discharge employees; who had been suspended by the union on that ground or with the dictation of the union and that it offered additional compensation to all employed in the service for five, ten or fifteen years.

HATTIE MALION RETURNS.

Dancing Master J. O. E. Small Not Responsi-

ble for Her Absence.

This Pen

most experienced workmen.

EACH SAW THE OTHER DIE.

BY AN AGED COUPLE. Small Debts Paid and the House and Flower Garden Put in Order-Found Sitting Face to Face, a Foot of Each on a Round of the Other's Chair Suffocated.

CAREFUL PREPARATIONS FOR DEATH

Martin Arnow and Margueretta Sophia Arnow, his wife, a refined and well-educated German couple who had been man and wife for over forty years and were aged 63 and 64 years, respectively, committed suicide together, presumably about dawn yesterday morning, by inhaling illuminating gas in the kitchen of their comfortable, well-furnished flat on the third floor of the house, 486 Chauncey street, Brooklyn. They were not discovered until between 10 and 11 o'clock, and Dr. Gilmore, the surgeon of the St. John's Hospital ambulance, said they had been dead for five or six hours.

Everything went to show that the old couple had made their preparations for death with as much coolness and deliberation and with as conscientious attention to the smallest detail as though they were arranging their affairs for a journey. There was absolutely nothing, even to the payment of the woman on the corner from whom they got their morning newspaper, which was left unattended to. This, and all other little bills in the neighborhood where he had lived for four years, Arnow settled in person on Mon-He was abroad shortly after 6 o'clock on this Monday, which he knew very well was to be the last of his and his wife's life, and surprised John Guldenkirch, the collector of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, who lived in Macon street, near by, by appearing at his house at 7 o'clock in the morning and paying the weekly premium on the insurance policy on Mrs Arnow's life, which had been running for eleven years and which is all save their household furniture which the couple left be-

away from home that needed settling up he re-turned to the house and put things in order there. He went to the cellar and carefully cleaned that portion of it which was reserved for his use. He was fond of flowers and the landlerd had given him the privilege of making a little flower garden of the yard at the back of the house. Arnow speat some time among these the house. Arnow spent some time among these flower beds, giving them farewell touches here and there, and he cast a lingering look at them as he went into the house never to go out of it

as he went into the house never to go out of it again alive.

It is probable that the old couple did not go to bed at all on Monday night. Not a sound was heard from their apartments, however. But the bed was neatly made as though it had not been slept in and all the rooms were in exquisite order. The old couple were quite religious, and so devotedly attached to each other that their lover-like behavior after their forty years of married life was a subject of comment among all the residents in the block. As they went by arm in arm and even sometimes hand in hand people would go to their windows and look at them, and several of the women of the neighborhood, who did not know them, but saw their affectionate behavior to each other, had built up all sorts of pretty romances about them. It is a very quiet street and the comings and goings of the people in it are noted. And the figure of the gentlefaced Mrs. Arnow leaning out of her window to wave good-bys to her husband as he went off to his business every day, was as inevitable as the rounds of the milkinan and the postman.

So it is believed by all who studied the scene

as the rounds of the minimal and the postman.

So it is believed by all who studied the scene
of the tragedy vesterday that the old couple
spent their last night on earth in affectionate
communication and probably with some religious exercises, for an open libble was in Mrs,
Arnow's lap and Arnow's hands were clasped
as though in prayer when they were found
yesterday sitting in easy chairs face to face
with each other and both stone dead.
It was the postman, William V. Fruchan, who
first called attention to the fact that the house
was filled with gas. He spoke about it to the
first-floor tenant, who sent for the landlord,
Hermann Gerdes. Mr. Gerdes found the doors
of the Arnow flat locked, but opened them with
a pass-key. The rooms were so silent and in first-floor tenant, who sent for the landlord, Hermann Gerdes. Mr. Gerdes found the doors of the Arnow flat locked, but opened them with a pass-key. The rooms were so silent and in such perfect order that he thought at first that Mt. and Mrs. Arnow had gone out, and was about going away when he caught sight of three letters sealed and freshly addressed lying on the dining room table. One was addressed to himself, another to Frederick Herbst, an undertaker at 697 Third avenue, near Twenty-first street, Brooklyn, and the third to Johann Queble, 216 Palmetto street, Brooklyn. As he was looking at them, the first floor tenant opened the kitchen door. The rush of, deadly gas and the two rigid figures in the chairs told the story.

The preparations for death had been as thorough in every detail as all the other arrangements had been. The two sat facing each other, Mr. Arnow's slippered feet resting on the rung of the chair in which Mrs. Arnow as, and Mrs. Arnow's feet similarly disposed on her husband's chair. Two new rubber gas tubes dropped from the two burners of the kitchen gas, fixture with the ends firmly fixed, one in the dead man's and the other in the dead woman's mouth. To prevent their falling out they were fastened to the back of the neck by an attachment of strong curtain cord.

Arnow was a prosperous Hamburg leather merchant, doing a large business with France when the Franco-Prussian War was begun. That ruined him and he and his wife went to Australia. Then they came into a small legacy and returned to Germany where they again lost their money. Miss Ehlenberg, a niece of Mr. Arnow, who was at the house last evening, said that Mr. and Mrs. Arnow plauned to drown themselves together when this misfortune came, but decided to come to America instead and try once more to get on their feet. That was in 1888, Arnow plauned to drown themselves together when this misfortune came, but decided to come to America instead and try once more to get on their feet. That was in 1888, Arnow plauned to drown the mselves t ord and got more and more involved, although he still kept at work for the New York Life and

he still kept at work for the New York Life and other insurance companies.

His wife had prepared herself a shroud and a black silk skirt to be buried in. These were found neatly folded and lying on the bed. The insurance book on Mrs. Arnow's life and the couple's marriage certificate, dated Feb. 10, 1890, were found. The insurance amounts to \$148, and during the eleven years it had been running \$114.40 in premiums had been paid.

The undertaker put the two bodies in ice boxes and they were laid out side by side in the little parlor last evening with two policemen watching over them. The date of the double funeral has not yet been fixed.

Cuban Flag Over Cuban Exhibits

Major Benjamin J. Giberga, one of the Cuban Major Benjamin J. Giberga, one of the Cuban Commissioners to the Paris Exposition appointed by Secretary Root arrived here vesterday from Havana. Major Gilberga, who will sail for Paris on La Champagne to-morrow is very enthusiastic over the showing that he exposts Cuba to make at the exposition. Although he has had only three months to get the exhibits together, Major Giberga has succeeded in securing a representation of 400 exhibitors. The Cuban exhibit, some of which will be shipped on La Champagne is a varied one.

As a result of a conference with Secretary Hay, Special Commissioner Gonzalo de Inesada, has ordered the Cuban flag raised over the Trocadero Palace which will be occupied by the Cuban exhibits. The French officials in deference to Spain had requested that the Cuban emblem should not be hoisted.

SUICIDE WAS ACCUSED OF THEFT.

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and healthful of all leavening agents.

Lawyer Martin Should Have Been in the Police Court When He Polsoned Himself. It developed yesterday that Moses Martin, the lawyer who committed suicide on Monday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid in a glass of beer in a Washington street saloon, was to have appeared before Magistrate Mayo in the West Side police court that very afternoon in answer to a charge of grand larceny preferred by Louis Rashkover, 77 years old, of 145 East 110th street. At the time Martin should have appeared in

court be was killing himself in the saloon. Rashkover brought the charge several months ago. He needed a bondsman in order to beago. He needed a bondsman in order to become the administrator of his wife's estate, and
Martin, he alleges, promised to get him one for
\$30. Martin presented to him for signature an
order on the Bieecker Street Bank for what
Rashkover, who couldn't read well, thought
was \$30. It was a check for \$1,150.53. Martin,
he says, got the money and refused to repay it,
so Rashkover had him arrested. Bail for Martin was furnished by Henry Jaffe, a Brooklyn
tailor, and the case was postponed several
times. It was to have come up on Monday
afternoon.

times. It was to have come up on Monday afternoon.

Martin's lawyer went to the West Side police court yesterday and told the Magistrate that his client had committed suicide. Martin had been in his office on Monday, he said, and had told him that he wasn't going to appear in court when his case was called and that he didn't care what happened. He had attempted to settle the case with Rashkover, but had failed to satisfy the old man.

WILLIAM ENDEMANN A SUICIDE. Wine Importer Kills Himself With Acid and

Gas in a Bronx Road House. William Endemann, 28 years old, the junior nember of the wine-importing firm of William Endemann & Son of 1261 to 1265 Franklin avenue, committed suicide yesterday in the hotel of John Richies at 153d street and McComb's Dam lane. He went to the hotel, where he was well known, at 5 o'clock in the morning. At 12:30 o'clock one of the chambermorning. At 12:30 o'clock one of the chambermaids in the hotel smelled gas and tracing it to
Endemann's room the door was broken down.
Endemann's body was found on the floor.
Beside him was a four-ounce bottle of carbolic
acid, half emptied, and his mouth and face were
badly burned by the acid. Two gas jets in the
room were turned on full. A physician said that
Endemann had been dead for some time. A letter addressed to his wife was found in the
room. The police would not make the letter
public, but they said that one sentence in itread:
"The next time you see me you will find me
dead. I have made many efforts to see you, but
have failed."
Endemann and his wife had lived apart for have failed."

Endemann and his wife had lived apart for nearly a year. She is a daughter of the late Jacob Segel, one of the partners of the John Eichler Brewerv. John Eichler died ten years ago and the brewerv was run by Mrs. Eichler and Segel. Mrs. Eichler was Segel's sister. Segel died ten months ago and Mrs. Eichler three months ago, and Mrs. Endemann fell into a fortune of about \$750,000.

Third of His Family to Commit Suicide. READSBORO, Vt., May 8.-Newton J. Jillson, aged 33, died here this morning after a mysterious illness of forty-eight hours. The autopsy this afternoon showed that it was a case of suicide by morphine poisoning. He was the third of his family to commit suicide in eighteen months and had made two attempts on his life before. A sister shot herself in the head a year ago and a brother cut his throat a year and a half ago.

HEAVY WINDS SPREAD FIRES.

Buildings Blown Down in Canton, Ohio, and Others Burned in Nearby Villages. CANTON, Ohio, May 8 .- Heavy winds all day spread fires that threatened destruction of two nearby villages and culminated in a damaging windstorm in the city this evening. In one part of town two new houses just ready for occupancy were blown over. In another two other buildings were razed. One tall smoke other buildings were razed. One tall smoke stack was blown down and chimneys, trees and fences were damaged in all parts of town.

Similar damage was also experienced in the county. At West Brookfield fire started in the west end of the village from a defective flue and wiped out fifteen residences with the contents of most of them. Cisterns and wells were nearly dry. Scarcely any water was in the little creek near the town owing to the drought. Fire apparatus was called from Massillon and Canton, but lack of water prevented relief. Other buildings were being dynamited when the course of the wind changed. At Navarre six buildings were burned.



If the money needlessly spent for doctors were paid for houses and lands, we would be a nation of home-owners. -MUNYON.

ment seems obscure or complicated they call on Munyon's doctors, who direct them what remedies to use or give them electrical or other treatment, as needed. The Munyon office is established for the free use of the people. Anybody can come and have the benefit of the best medical opinion and of the latest improved appliances without cost. Munyon's doctors are not employed merely to sell Munyon's Remedies, but to give honest, disinterested advice to the af-flicted. If you do not need medicines, they will candidly tell you so. If they can not will candidly tell you so. If they can not cure your disease, they will frankly admit it. Hundreds of patients are constantly under their care. There is no reason why you should not consult them if you are not absolutely well. They are here for your good.

If you have Rhoumatism, try Munyon's Rheumatism Cure; if you have a Cold, try his Cold Cure; if you have a Dyspersia, try his Dyspersia Cure; if you have any kidney troube, try his kidney Cure. Munyon has a specific remedy for most every disease, mostly 25 cents at any drug store. Munyon's linkaler cures Catarrih, Grippe, Bronehilis, etc. Price (with all middeines complete), \$1.00.

EASTERN BANKER HONORED DINED BY THE ASIATIC ASSOCIATION,

There are many imitation baking powders sold at a low price. They are made from alum, a corrosive acid which is poisonous in food.

O) (a) Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHAFFED BY WU TING FANG. Thomas Jackson of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Isn't Only Able and Clever, but Lucky, Wu Says - Bishop Petter and Seth Low Praise Him-China's Future.

The American Asiatic Association gave a dinner last night at Delmonico's to Sir Thomas Jackson, the chief manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, who after twentythree years of service in Hong Kong is now taking a vacation. Three hundred or more merchants, members of the associations heard and applauded speeches by the guest of the evening, Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister,

Bishop Potter, Seth Low and others.

After standing toasts to the President and Queen Victoria, the President of the association, Everett Frazar, told of Sir Thomas Jack-

After standing tosats to the President and Queen Victoria, the President of the association, Everet Frazar, told of Sir Thomas Jackson's work at the head of the great bank, which it is present position, he said, was an anonoment to the worth and talents of their suest. Sir Thomas, in reply, thanked the association for the enthusiantic greeting he received.

"I can assure you, 'he said, 'that I have feit as much at home here as in my native land. This is as it ought to be. Our language, cuttoms and ideas are the same. When any green question arises, the great kinds of both our countries will stand together at the front. Sir Thomas is takenman of our own time will go back with the country and Great Bristian there would always be 'a little understanding Sir Thomas and possible of the past whenever the occasion of the country and Great Bristian there would always be 'a little understanding Sir Thomas is one work of the past whenever the core and the president of the past whenever the core and the president of the past whenever the core may be suffered by the surface of the past whenever the occasion of the past of the past whenever the occasion of the past o

able is no good, but a lucky man who has both cleverness and ability is a great man. [Laughter and applause.]

"Sir Thomas is on a vacation now, but I hope he will go back soon, as I happen to own a few shares in that bank myself. I hope he will go back soon. If he shouldn't return I fear I should have to sell my shares. A man with such ability, cleverness and luck ought to be kept in his place as long as possible. We want, however, just such a man in our Imperial service. Oh, for such a man to finance our Treasury! I don't suppose we can ever get him for that place, but I hope he will have a pleasant journey back. When he finally does leave his position I sincerely hope the Board of Directors will find a successor for him who is equally able, clever and lucky."

President Frazar in introducing Seth Low, the next speaker, paid a high tribute to the old commercial house of A. A. Low & Co., which, he said, had done much to open up the China trade. Mr. Low told some of the history of the firm and praised the Chinese as merchants.

Besides the speakers there were at the guests' table Brayton Ives, William H. Parsons, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul; Senator George Peabody Wetmore, the Hon John K. Cowen, Thomas Baring, Courad N. Jordan and Gojuro Nagasaki, the Japanese importing agent.

The low pressure disturbance from the interior centred over Michigan yesterday morning, moving northeastward into Canada. The winds were in creasing in force around the Lakes and over New

England. Heavy showers and thunderstorms pre-valled in Arkansas. Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana. Wisconsin, eastern Minnesota, Michigan, northern Ohio, northern Pennsylvania, the weather was fair. The depression carried summer heat into the Ten

essee and Ohlo valleys, the Lake regions and the middle Atlantic and lower New England States, where the temperature ranged between 76 and 90 degrees. The sudden rise in temperature was partly coast throwing off winds from the south.

In this city the day was fair and much warmer The families that use Munyon's remedies with a thunderstorm after dark; average have no doctor's bill to pay. When an ail- humidity 81 per cent.; wind, south to southeast; average velocity, 12 miles per hour; barometer, corrected to read at sea level at 8 A. M., 30.10; 3

The temperature as recorded by the officiallther mometer, and also by THE Sun's thermometer at the street level. Is shown in the annexed table: -Omeial Sun's -Omeial Sun's -Omeial Sun's 1900, 1899, 1910, 1904, 1809, 1910, 1904, 1809, 1910, 1809, 1914,

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-FortMaruland, Virginia, Delaware, eastern Pennsyl vanta, eastern New York, showers and thunder storms and cooler to day: Thursday fair: brisk winds becoming west.

For New Jersey, showers and thunderstorms to day, cooler in interio : Thursday fair; fresh to brisk winds For New England, showers and thunderstorms to

day. Thursday fair, except showers on the Maine coast: brisk to high south to west winds. For western Pennsylvania, showers and thunder storms to day fellowed by fair, cooler in north portion Thursday fair; fresh to brisk south wind; becoming

For western New York, showers and thunderstorms to day, cooler in east portion: Thursday fair; brisk EVENT IN ART STUDENTS LEAGUE. Three Days' Celebration of the League? Twenty-fifth Amilversary.

The Art Students' League celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet at the American Fine Arts Building in Fifty-seventh street. The anniversary o tion is to last three days. There will be a reception this evening and to-morrow the formal opening of the annual exhibition will take place The exhibition will continue for a week.

The silver anniversary dinner brought to-gether many distinguished American artists. Dan Beard was toastmaster. Be urged wider practical application of art and a method of training to secure this, if for no other reason than to provide income for artists. Letters of regret were received from Gov. Roccevelt Bryan, Mrs. Dewey, Richard Croker and Care-

The list of awards was read, made by a jury onsisting of the following: Lenyon Cox, Robert

No one with the least pretension



of judging between good and bad whiskey, can fail to see the vast difference between a straight Hand-Made Sour Mash Whiskey, viz.,

and others not made by the same process.

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